THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Moisting of the Flag of the Union Over Independence Hall by Mr. Lincoln.

Great Turnout of the Philadelphians to Witness the Ceremony.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech on the

THE JOURNEY FROM PHILADELPHIA TO HARRISBURG.

Occasion.

Reception and Speeches at the State Capital.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE MOB.

ARTICIPATED TROUBLE AT BALTIMORE. Le.,

HOISTING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER INDEPENDENCE-HALL.

Рипаригиа, Feb. 22, 1861. The eclebration of Washington's birthday began at saylight by salutes being fired off in different parts of the

ever the Hall of Independence this morning by Mr. Lin-coln was attended with all the solemnity due such an eccasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very a every inch of ground was occupied, a vast number

The weather was cool and bracing.

At seven e'clock, Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, nd there received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in the hour of na-tional peril and distress, when the great work achieved

speed with instant ruin.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:—

SPERCH OF MB. LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. CUTIME—I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here, in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this Hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have effect of the many who assembled here, and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the tolls that were endured by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the tolls that were endured by the principle or idea it was that kept the confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world, for all future time. (Great applause.) It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be afted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my riends, can this country be aved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, it was about to say I would rather be assessinated on this spot than surrender it. (Applause.) Now, m my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bioodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no blo

The members of the City Council paid their respects to him, and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House. On Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the platform he was

sailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding Mr. Benton, of the Select Council, made a brief address,

myiting Mr. Lincoln to raise the fing.

Mr. Lincoln replied, in a patriotic speech, stating a heerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying that the number had increased as time rolled on and we became a happy, powerful people, ch star adding to its prosperity. The future is in the could reason together, reasirm our devotion to the counary and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. et us make up our minds that whenever we do put a new star upon our banner, it shall be a fixed one, never to be dimmed by the horrors of war, but brightened by the contentment and prosperity of peace. Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, add star upon star, entil their light shall shine over five hundred millions of a free and happy people.

Mr. Lincoln then threw off his overcoat in an offhand, esy manner, the backwoodian style of which caused many good natured remarks.

Mr. Clark addressed the Throne of Grace in an im sive prayer, many spectators uncovering themselves, in the flag was rolled up, in a man-of-war style, then ted, a signal fired, and amid the most excited sizem the President elect hoisted the national enout to the winds. Cheer followed cheer until hoarseness prevented a continuance. The ceremony over, by an excited erowd, breakfasted soon after, and derted for the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

MR. LINCOLN EN ROUTE FOR HARRIS-BURG.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa., Feb. 22, 1861. The special train conveying Mr. Lincoln left West Philadelphia at half-past nine A. M. There was a considerable crowd, but the mass of the people had confined their attentions to the departure from the hotel. A salute was fired as the train moved off amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Lincoln's family accompanies him, occupying the "Prince of Wales" car. At Downingtown the train stopped for a few minutes.

Mr. Lincoln responding by a few words to the cheers of the crowd.

burner and smoke consumer, recently completed at the

company's works at Altona. every stopping place along the route a crowd had assembled and cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, who appeared on the rear platform of the car, saying he must e excused from a speech. He merely came out to look and be looked at.

A telegraph operator was on board with apparatus, to aske connection with the wires in case of accident.

As the train neared Lancaster a salute of thirty-four

guns was fired from the locomotive works. The train stopped in front of the Cadwell House, where an immense crowd had congregated. According to previous arrange-Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the balcony and wel-

comed by Mr. Dickey, Chairman of the Lancaster Committee, who introduced the President elect to the people Mr. Lincoln responded:—

Mr. Lincoln responded:—

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT LANCASTER.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OLD LANCASTER.—I sppear not to make a speech. I have not time to make them at length, and not strength to make them on every occasion, and, worse than all, I have none to make. I come before you to see and be seen, and, as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain; but as to the gentlemen I cannot say as much. There is plenty of matter to speak about in these times, but it is well known that the more a man speaks the less he is understood; the more he says one thing, his adversaries contend he meant something else. I shall soon have occasion to speak officially, and then I will endeavor to put my thoughts just as plain as I can express myself—true to the constitution and union of all the States, and to the perpetual liberty of all the people. Until I so speak there is no need to enter upon details! In conclusion, I greet you most heartily, and bid you an affectionate farewell.

THE RECEPTION AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISHURG, Pa., Feb. 22, 1861.
The train reached Harrisburg at two o'clock P. M., and was received with cheers and a salute. The town was extensively decorated with bunting, and the streets were ewarming with people. Mr. Lincoln was scated in

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rear was brought up by an extensive military escort.

Arriving at the Jones House Mr. Lincoln appeared on the balcony and was introduced to the people present, numbering about five thousand. The space in frent of the hotel was completely blocked up.

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Governor Curtin welcomed Mr. Lincoln to the capital of the State, with the assurance of the cordial feeling of the people, who looked to him (Lincoln) to restore amity and good feeling throughout the country. But if reconciliation should fail, they would be ready and willing to aid, by men and money, in the maintenance of our glorious constitution. In conclusion, be hoped the Lord would aid his (Mr. Lincoln's) efforts to sustain the glory of the government and the perpetuity of the people.

Mr. Lincoln responded, returning his thanks for the cordial expression of good will, and referring to the distractions of the country, trusted that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity he must be sustained by the people. He brought an carnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

At the conclusion of his remarks the procession reformed and Mr. Lincoln proceeded to the Capitol, where he occupied a seat beside Governor Curtin in the House.

After some delay Speaker Palmer, of the Senate, was introduced, and addressed the President as follows.—

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

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After some dealy epocacy runner, of the cenate, was introduced, and addressed the President as follows:—
ADDRESS OF THE SPRAKER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

Honord Sir.—In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania I welcome you to the capital of the State. We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy omen that, while on the way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period of our national history, we are favored by your presence at the seat of our government on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sussain your administration according to the constitution and the laws. Whatever differences of opinion existed prior to the election as to the political questions involved in the canvass, they, as law abiding, constitution, Union loving people have no differences now. There is no difference among them as to your right to claim their duty, and they will render you support accordingly. Here to-day are assembled men of all parties and shades of opinion to welcome and honor the constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we viewed with indifference the recent public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania, that it is not only right but the duty of the government while providing for revenue by a tariff, so to regulate the duties as will afford protection to the industrial interests of the country. Your recent expressions, therefore, as to the country, and the welcomed Mr. Lincoln on the part of the Strake Pavis w

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

highest interests, hopeful of beneicent results from wise and just measures, which trust they believe will signalize your administration.

ADDREAS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOURE.
Speaker Davis welcomed Mr. Lincoln on the part of the House, pledging the devotion of Feansylvania to the Union. Pennsylvania, though always ready for peace, stands ready to pledge both men and money to sustain the government, if need be to enforce the laws. In conclusion, he said the people had only one wish, one prayer, and that was for the success of the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the maintainance of the Union.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:—

RESTONE OF MR. LINCOLN.

I appear before you only for a very few brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not to me personally, but the cause, which I think a just one, in the late election. (Loud applause.) Allusion has been made to the fact—the interesting fact, perhaps, we should say—that I for the first time appear at the capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon the birthday of the Father of has Country, in connection with that beloved anniversary connected with the history of this country. I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting seens this morning in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentiemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall—(enthusiastic cheering)—to have a few words addressed to me there, and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing with much regret that I had not more time to express something of my own feelbe arm. The planes of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff—(applause). Nor icould I help feeling then, as I often have feel, in the whole of that proceeding I was a very hum

have no use for them—(applause)—that it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that so far as I may have wisdom to direct, if so painful a result shall in anywise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. (Cheers Alusion has also been made by one of your honered speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburg, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say, in regard to that matter, that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so. I have seen no occasion since to add to them or subtract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand—(applause)—adding only now that I am pleased to have no expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant they are unsatisfactory to you. And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me to return you again my most sincere thanks.

On concluding his remarks, Speaker Palmor delivered the oration for the day—"Washington"—which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Lincoln retired to the hotel, and the assemblage crowding the ball dispersed.

The remainder of the afternoon and evening passed quietly by. Mr. L. was occupied in receiving a few friends.

All along the route from Philadelphia, and especially at Lancaster, receptions seemed more the result of curiosity

All along the route from Philadelphia, and especially at Iancaster, receptions seemed more the result of curiosity than enthusiaem. Even at Earrisburg not one man in a the crowds everywhere.

Iancaster, receptions seemed more the result of curiosity than enthusiasm. Even at Earrisburg not one man in a hundred cheered.

The crowds everywhere were uniformly rough, unruly and ill bred. Mr. Lincoln was so unwell he could hardly be persuaded to show himself.

Harrisburg is swarming with soldery, some of whom came from Philadelphia, and there are hardly enough persons out of uni orm to balance the display. The corps of Zouaves elicited special attention. Colonel Ellsworth was in his glory to-cay.

The Jones House, where the party stopped, was fairly molbed. The arrangements there were unprecedentedly bad. Some of the sunte and party were unaccommodated with recens; several in one bed and others had no rooms at all. The crowd, and the fatiguing ceremonies of the day, and the annoyances and veration at the badly conducted botel, proved too much for the patience of the party, who vented their disguist loudly. The committee men did nothing, and were in every one's way. Completely exhausted, Mr. Lincoln retired at eight o'clock, and Mrs. Lincoln, on account of the crowd, disorder, confusion, want of accommodation and her own fatigue, declined to hold any reception.

A drunken, fighting, holy crowd infested the city all the evening, cheering, calling for "Old Abe." and giving him all sorms of unmelodious sermades. No terms are too severe to characterize the conduct of the crowd about the hotel and the arrangements there.

The route to Baitimore to morrow was not determined till this evening, as it was debated whether or not Mr. Lincoln should ride from depot to depot or go by a route which avoided a change of cars.

The party call Baitimore an infected district, and doubted what to do. Finally, it was arranged to leave here at nine o'clock, arriving at Baltimore and Washington at different hours than were before arranged. They go by direct route from here, and ride through Baltimore, dining, by invitation of Mr. Coleman, at the Eutw.

House.

The Paltimore committee are reported to commissariat Wood as not truly representing the people of the city. It has therefore been determined that the committee shall not be received by Mr. Lincoln nor allowed on board the train. This is decided, and may create some disturbance.

The Presidential party to morrow will consist of thirty five persons, the original number, the Pennsylvania committee having arranged with Mr. Wood not to accompany the train.

THE RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1861. It is not yet settled as to what the reception of Mr. Lincoln will be in this city, but enough is already known to the effect that he will reach here at one o'clock from Harrisburg, and will proceed in a carriage with Mayor Brown to the Entaw House, where he and his suite and a few guests will dine, and then proceed to the Washington

railroad depot.

It is proposed by some of the republicans in the city that they shall eccort him through the city with music; but that plan will doubtless be given up, as it would certainly produce a disturbance of the most violent and dangerous character to the President and all who are with him.

Apprehensions are expressed that the President will suffer some indignities at the hands of some follows of the baser sort; but the better opinion is that he will, if not attended by the republicans of this city, pass through safely. that they shall escort him through the city with music

barouche drawn by si xwhite herses. The procession was then forme). It was headed by a troop of herse and the rear was brought up by an extensive military escort.

It was headed by a troop of herse and the shall kane, with a large and efficient police force, will be able to preserve a second degree of order.

Mr. Lanceln leaves again for Washington at half-ast

able to preserve a secont degree of order.

Mr. Lincoln leaves again for Washington at half-ast two o cleck.

Hea. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect, and Mrs. Hamlin, with Messrs. S. C. Fessenden, John N. Goodwin, Charles U. Walten, John H. Rice and Fred Pike, of the Maine relegation to the next Congress, and Hon. Lewis B. Combes, Judge Bay, of Massachusetts, and two or three other friends comprising his party, passed quietly through here to day as route for Washington.

Vice President J. P. Jackson, of the New Jersey Rail road, and S. M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Companies, courteously placed special cars at the ciposal of Mr. Hamlin over their respective roads. That on the New Jersey Railroad was the same used by Mr. Lancein. One or two demonstrations was made at Chester and Wilmington, Delaware, but Mr. Hamlin did not appear or speak.

The day here has been generally and enthusiastically observed. Flegs were hung across the principal streets in great profusion, and the stars and stripes also waved from all the public buildings, hotels and shipping. Washington monument was gaily decorated by the laddes with bouquets and flowers, presented by Hon. John P. Kennedy: W. D. Williams, a minute man of 1860, holsted an ensign with thirty-four stars upon the top of the monument, guns were fired and the military paraded in force. The streets were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and it being the darkies' holiday they were out in their gayest attire and as happy as larks.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861. Mr. Lincoln and suite will arrive here to-morrow in special train, at half-past four o'clock P. M. There will not be a formal reception at the depot. Mr. Seward, or the part of the Senate, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, on the part of the House, will take Mr. Lincoln in

It seems that the letter of the Illinois delegation, an nouncing that they had engaged Mr. Smoot's house, on Franklin row, did not reach Mr. Lincoln, and he ordered rooms to be engaged for him at Willard's, the only place n Washington that approaches a first class hotel.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. HAMLIN. Mr. Hamlin left the city at an early hour yesterday morning, without any of the homage and "receptions" which characterized the departure of Mr. Lincoln the previous morning. He rose at the early hour of five o'clock and after a hurried breakfast entered a carriage and was driven to the Jersey City ferry. Here the steamer J. P Jackson awaited the arrival of the party, and started, conveying only Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and those im me attached to the suite. At Jersey City a deput tion of citizens escorted the party to the handsomely de corated train which carried away the President elect the and thence returned, leaving Mr. Hamlin pushing rapidly

News from Havana.

The steamship Bienville, J. D. Bulloch, comman from New Orleans the 15th and Havana the 18th met. arrived at this port at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a fine run of less than four days—the last two days against strong northerly winds and high seas.

The carnival has passed off with unusual gayeties. Nothing of importance at Havana.

The sugar market was very heavy, with a tendency to decline. Stock 135,000 boxes, against 70,000 last year at

Molasses dull; no demand; 2 a 2% reals for clayed, and muscovadoes, 3 a 3 % do.; cargoes could be had at less rates. Produce of foreign countries only sold to meet the most pressing wants. Freights improved; vessels few; £3 10s. has been paid

for Falmouth and order. Exchange-London, 11 per cent prem.; Northern cities

of the United States, 1 dis. a 2 prem.; New Orleans, 2 a 5

Health of Havana good. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1861. Conflagration-The Steamship Miramon-Debut of Mad. Presselian-A New Musical Prodigy from Spain-Gen. Miramon Still in Havans-The Southern Confederacy,

Yesterday we had the novelty of a large fire, which it never ought to have been located, and several wooder shanties, which have for some years disgraced that bean-tiful portion of the city. Much property has been lost, perhaps—and the times they say are hard—but a great benefit has been conferred upon the public at large by the conflagration, and those who retail lumber at from \$40 to \$60 per 1,000 feet can well afford to make the sacrifice, and find also more appropriate locations for their busi-ness. The New Yorkers were quite delighted to find thousands of people gathered to enjoy the spectacle, but not to aid in preventing the extension of the destroying element—that being left to the colored firemen and the government officials, who are very handy, but never do

The steamship Miramon arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, with a few passengers and a full freight, an unpleasant reminder for the young a full freight, an unpleasant reminder for the young ex President, who meets her here. When last he saw her with his glass, the was being captured by daring Yankees, which led to his defeat before Vera Cruz, and the eventral overthrow of his power and that of the vindictive clergy—a few of these drones being here, also, to enjoy the spectacle. The steamship Bienville, Bulloch commander, arrived last evening from New Orleans, having on board sundry fathers and tender sciens of Mosher Church, banished, for their country's good, from the republic of Mexico. They were not charged anything for their landing pormits. It is said that the steamship General Miramon will find a few unpaid bills here, and the question is mooted whether she may not be held liable for them. If the Captain General had caused the execution of a bottomry upon her for her fitting expenses before she left this port, there might be show, unless she had passed through the ordeal of war and subsequent clearing tribunals.

Madam Frezzolini made her first appearance on the Tacon boards last evening—disappointing public expectation—but she will grow in favor. We have the French musical prodigy, Mille. Eloise D'Herbil, just arrived by the Spanish steamer from Cadiz, and she is to astonish us during all this week by her execution upon the piano. She cemes with the light of fame upon her young brow—twelve years—and she will be a pet in this community.

The celebrated bandit chief, Asturiane, it is said, has

She cemes with the light of fame upon her young brow—twelve years—and she will be a pet in this community.

The celebrated bandit chief, Asturiano, it is said, has been shot—for the fourth or fifth time. He has long been the terror of the country, and will probably appear again, as he helds the landed proprietors and most influential citizens in dread, lest if ill befall him they may be pursued by his gang. It is, probably, only another excuse for lesting him get away, and our creduity will only embrace the fact when his head can be seen and identified. The ismily of Jeneral Miramon are expected here by a Spanish man-of-war steamer to day, and rooms have been taken for them at the Hotel Cubano. The Ex-President is very gay, and willing to cast his oats broadcast, especially when he can win Cuban smiles.

Mr. Pacheco, in spite of his physical twists and infirraties, proved quite captivating at the palace and elsewhere, showing what expression intelligence can give to ugly faces and persons.

The great fete with the steam pleugh is to take place on Tuesday (to morrow), in the presence of the Captain General, all the savants of Cuba, and the most distinguished personages of our community—of course your correspondent included, who is specially invited to report for the Husand.

The news received by the Bienville, from Tennessee, Virginia, &c, has rather gratified the sound sense of the thinking peeple, and hopes begin sgain to be entertained that sober second thought will do much toward alleviating the agitating apperities which have disturbed your-political condition, sgain to be deceived by false appearances. The election of Mr. Pavis, of Mississippi, as President of the Southern confederacy, is looked upon as unfavorable in view of future conciliation.

Personal Intelligence.

Gov. Hicks, Md.; Gov. Sprague, R. L.; Col. Huger, U. S. A.; Capt. Carlisle, de.; R. C. Drum, do.; A. J. Feard, do. are in Washington. Rev. C. W. Everett, of Hamden; Ezra D. Fogg and C. V. Miller, Previdence; H. H. Bennett, New Orleans, and Thomas Hughes, Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Thomas Hughes, Philadelphia, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Adjt. Gen. J. M. Read, Jr.; Lieut. J. F. Giman, of the United States Army; J. A. Hart, St. Louis; George Lancaster, Ky.; C. W. Weoley, Cincinnati, E. V. Dodge, Va., end S. S. Carrell, of the United States Army, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hees. D. Kimberley, of Connecticut; W. D. Davidge, Washington; F. D. Williams, Roxbury; M. Shulten, Paris; Dr. Forioneau, J. Gabroche and Mrs. Hyllected and family, New Orleans, are stopping at the Charendon Hotel.

Hen. J. A. Gilmore, of Concord; Hen. John A. Goodwin, of Maine; Dr. S. Rogers and H. C. Wooster, of New York, Kingsley, et New Haven; W. C. Hicks, of Boston; E. H. Shelton, of Derby; Dr. J. H. Bescher, of Connecticut, and Miss Hodges of Vermont, are stopping at the Albernarle Hotel.

and Miss Hodges of Vermont, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. H. Maynard, of Tennessee; Judge Ira Harris and wile, of Albany; Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; J. M. Owen, of Baltimore; Misc. Crane and family, of Savannah; Charles E. Siewart, of Charleston; J. B. Ferd, of Virginia; C. R. Alben and G. M. Rinker, of Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. E. Lansing and Governor Morgan, of New York; Capt. Lawless, of New Orleans; John Hughes and A. F. Crane and wife, of Baltimore; M. D. Townsend, of Townsend; Thomas E. Bayley, of Liverpool; G. T. Stedman and family, of Cincinnati; phr. Mills and wife, of England; R. S. Thomas, of Illinois; F. De Long, of San Francisco; E. D. Hartley, of Georgetown, and S. H. Holland, of Virginia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Whitering a Shave to Drawn.—At Charleston, S. C., a white woman named Hertzer, convicted of causing the death of a slave by severe whipping, has been fined \$500 and imprisoned eighteen menths.

Our Hong Kong Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA, AT SEA, Dec. 16, 1860. eparture from Hong Kong—Embarkation of Minister Ward and Suite—Return of Troops from Pekin—Lox—A Ward and Suite—Return of Troops from Pelsin—Loct—A Chinese Auction Room—The Buyers—Tharacteristics of the Chinese—Pereign Influencet—American Enterprise in China—The City of Cantom—The Effects of the Chinese War—Description of Chinese Houses and Pmylo—Amusements and Vices of the People—The Courts of Justice—Cruel Treatment of the Prisoners—Progress of the Missionary Schools—Movements of the Allies—American Interests in China, de., de. rests in China, de., de.

On the 15th of December we took our departure from Hong Kong, having on board his Excellency Mr.
Ward, who is returning home after an absence
of two years, having successfully fulfilled the object
of his mission and gained a peaceable entrance
into the city of Pekin. The affairs of the Legation have been left in charge of the Flag Officer of the squadron, much to the annoyance of the editorial fraternity of this tight little colony, who seem to consider the ancient skipper but little skilled in diplomatic arts. Nor does Mr. Ward escape their wrathful indignation for leaving his post without having first asked their consent. When his Excellency Mr. Ward touched the deck of the Niagara the American flag was unfurled at the main, a national air was played and a salute fired. In passing out of the harbor "Hadi Columbia" was given by the band of a French frigate, and responded to by "Partant Pour le

of war and merchant ships. The conquering troops from the Peiho and Pekin were daily returning in the transports, laden with loot, consisting of golden idols, precious stones, mandarin silks, and costly furs, stolen from the summer palace of the Emperor. Many curious anecdotes are told of adventures, dangers and hardships, in this brief but inglorious war. The French division of the army first reached the palace, and closed the gates upon their ally, which much enraged our Cousin John, who fumed and snorted like the most savage of the bovihe spe cies; but it made no impression on the mercurial Crapaus, who refused them admittance, until they had selected the choicest of the spoils, opina spoka belli. The auction rooms at Victoria were filled with this loot, which was advertised as arti-cles saved from the Imperial pa'ace, amongst which was a watch presented by George III., of England, to the Emperor of China. The purchasers were princi-pally Chinamen, and the prices brought were fabulous. It is more than probable that many buyers were "sold," as the old auction dodge was resorted to, and specimens of vertu and bijouterie were offered which, but for the eclat of Pekin, would have found no purchasers. In the eyes of a Chinaman anything that has belonged to the eyes of a Chinaman anything that has belonged to the Emperor seems invested with an almost priceless value. The immense quantities of silks, crapes and satins which were found in the vast buildings enclosed within the walls of the palace constitute a portion of the tribute which is exacted from the manufacturers. Those which we saw were rich and beastiful, but somewhat injured by the rough usage of the plunderers. Costly robes of sable, ermine and silver fox, from Siberia and the Amoor, were hung about the rooms in the richest profusion, while vases of the rarest and most antique porcelain, images and idols of gold, silver and jade stone were promiscuously scattered in every direction. It was, indeed, a fairy sight, and forcibly impressed the mind with the grandeur and gorgeousness of Eastern palaces. The assembled crowd, composed of the owners of the "loot" which was exposed for sale, pur chasers, would be purchasers and lookers on, presented

the "loot" which was exposed for sale, purchasers, would be purchasers and lookers on, presented a picture full of interest. There were Parsees, Chinese, Sepoys, Lascars, English, French and Americans, offering a variety of costumes, complexious and facial angle rarely to be met in the same limited enclosure, and seldom anywhere seen, except in such cosmopolitan cities as Gibraltar and Constantinople.

The Chinaman is a merchant by instinct, and the cautiousness and sagacity which he displays in making his bids, show that he could scarcely become the victum of the most cunning and the least scrupulous of the Peter Funks of Broadway or Chatham street. To politics he is a stranger, and is willing to leave the affairs of government in whatever hands he may find them. The rebels are the tools of foreigners, who have incited them to subvert the throne and change the dynasty, and whenever on the eve of success have traitorously opposed them, lest the paramount interest of trade should be damaged, and they should cease to enjoy their opsium cum digmitate. The crimson flag of Fugland has in very deed reaped a rich harvest of biood and treasure in this distant land, and there has been no protest from the men in potticoats, or the women in breeches, who hold their orgics at Exeter Hall. Memorial w ndows, cemmemorative of trifling incidents in the lives of worse than triflers, purchased with the blood of Christian Er gland, and are regarded as Storied windows richly dight,

Fouring in religious light.

the churches of Christian Ergland, and are regarded as
Storied windows richly dight,
Fouring in religious light.

During our visit of ten days at Hong Kong we made a
trip in the American steemer White Cloud to Canton, and
a more perfect and well arranged river boat it was never
our good fortune to meet. The passenger and freight
trace on the Pearl river is monopolized by American vessels, and on the coust the Yan-tzee has no superior. We made the passage to Canton, a distance of ninety six miles, in seven hours and a
half. After passing the Beca Tigris, marks of
the desolating ravages of the late war were seen on every
side, in the crumbling fragments of colossal forts, the
dilapidated ruins of the most stately yamuns, and
the tottering walls of the most venerable temples.
On the day following our arrival, with a missionary
guide, (Mr. B.,) well known for his urbanity, kindness

guide, (Mr. B.) well known for his urbanity, kindness and courtery, as well as for his intimate acquaintance with the Canton dialect, we crossed from the Honan side of the river and entered the once forbidden gates of the commercial metropolis of China. The streets inside the walls differ but little from these without; they are mostly narrow, slippery, auneven, badly paved, and without routers. The gates are measure, built of wood and iron, and in the days of catapilis and battering rams would have made powerful resistance. The shope are small, and in their cutward configuration differ as little, the one from the other, as do the almond eyed and pig tailed race who occupy them. Distinct quarters of the city are altoted to the sale of different articles of merchandise, and each special control of the contr

tail, toes and thumbs to an inclined plane, which was firmly secured to a solid post, and in this position, diable to move, he was ordered to be kept until confession should be made. This punishment, although exquisitely painful, was mild in comparison with many others inflicted, such as breaking the ankles by heavy blows, beating the face with what much resembles the sole of a coarse ghoe, and the bastinade to the back and bottoms of the feet. One of the prisoners tried was charged with kidnapping, a crime which has its origin in the nefarious coolie trade, and one for which the punishment is invariably death by decapitation. During these examinations the judges smoked their pipes and drank their tea, looking as sapient as owls, if not as harmless as doves.

punishment is invariably death by decapitation. During these examinations the judges anoked their pipes and drank their tea, looking as sapient as owis, if not as harmless as doves.

A more agrecable visit was made to some of the missionary schools. Included among the number was that of the wire of the Rev. Mr. Bonney, a daughter of the brave and gallant General Solomon Van Rosselaer, of Albany, and we were much pleased with the proficiency shown by the pupils in reading and singing. A respectable Chinese laey, with the most diminutive feet, assisted in the duties of the school The scholars were all girls, from six to fourteen years of age, and were remarkably neat in their dress and correct in their deportment. The devotion of Mrs. B. to the cause in which she is engaged involving as it does such sacrifices as separation from kindred and home and a residence in a distant and heathen land, is eminently worthy of all traise.

In the upper part of the city there is a hospital, under the charge of Dr. Wong, a native Chinese, who was educated in Scotland, which affords relief to many of the suffering sons of humanity with which this teeming land abounds, and there is no race of men who submit more passively to medical regimen, or who more patiently endure the most scate sufferings of disease. They look upon death with all the stoleism of the fatalist, and endure pain with all the stoleism of the fatalist, and endure pain with all the stoleism of the martyr.

The walls which surround Canton are twenty-five feet high and twenty feet broad. A five storied pagoda is built on the northeastern wall, and is now occupied as a barrack by the Allied troops. We went to the top of it and enjoyed a commanding view. Here was quartered a British regiment, preparing to embark for home, after an absence of ten years in India and China. They came out eight hundred strong and return with but two hundred of their original number. Such is the life of the "bold soldier boy." The day now being nearly ended, we took our sedans, passed out

day in Canton.

The following morning we left for Hong Kong, in the American steamer Williameste, owned and commanded by an old messmate, orce an officer in the navy. She is a neat and well arranged boat, and brought us safely to our anchorage early in the afternoon.

A day or two previous to our departure for home there were unpleasant rumors in respect to the troops left at Tien-tsin, to the effect that they had been massacred by the Chinese. The news came overland, and did not receive much credence. The French were preparing to resume their "unfinished business" in Cochin China, and it is the general belief that the Emperor intends to extend his influence in the East. The harmony which exists between the Allies is of the chat and chirn variety so quaintly and frequently referred to in family squabbles.

Our squadron, consisting of the sloops Hartford, John Adams and steamer Saginaw, was at Heng Kong when we left; the Dacotah steam sloop we passed and spoke, all well, in the Straits of Malacca. She had been detained at Ceylon repairing her machinery.

On the 18th Mr. Ward embarked at Aden on board the steamer for Suez and the Mediterranoan, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Blanchard, C.3. Ripley, U. S. A., and Dr. Woodworth, U. S. N. The peaceful triumphs achieved by the American Minister, his visit to Pekin, his satisfactory adjustment of the Custom House difficulties, whereby American interests are controlled by Americans, and not by foreigners nominally appointed by the Chinese, but in reality by the English, and the fact that he was the first to carry a foreign flag up the Peibo into the sacred city, wearing on its broad felds no such humiliating inscription as "tribute bearer," as did the British ensign in the expeditions of McCartney and Amberst, are sources of national pride, and attest the wisdom of the policy of our government, as well as the ability and decision of the distinguished diplomatist to whom the execution of it was entrusted.

The book of the season is "Motley's History of the United Netherlands," of which the New York Mercantile sociation took two hundred and fifty copies and the Brooklyn Association thirty. We shall outdo Mudie yet in this country. He took 1,500 copies of Motley. Apropos of history, the fifth volume of "Mas

England" is in the Harpers' press. It was nearly com-pleted before Lord Macaulay died. His sister, Lady Trevelyan, put the finishing touch to the work. A small library of travels awaits the return of good

appearance before the public. Africa, of course, occupies the leading place. First we have Duchailfu—Gorilla Duchaillu, as the boys call him His "Founterial Africa" will be forthcoming this spring. He has gone to England to superintend the publication his book there, and to sell several tons of gorillas, hip-popotamuses, &c., &c., to the British Museum. Then comes Burten, whose "Lake Regions" have already run through one edition. He writes that he like the American edition of his travels better than the English one. A Dr. Davis, Fellow of ever so many learned societies, publishes an account of a government expedition for the exploration of the site of ancient Carthage—very learned and ponderous, no doubt.

Another interesting book of travel which will shortly appear will be "Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the West Indies," a thorough and exhaustive survey of the ubject, based upon two years' travel, and a careful

analysis of statistics Missionaries-especially Paptists-will be pleased with "Mr. Gouger's Narrative of his Captivity in Birmah," while the public at large cannot fail to be amused with "Lord Kennedy's Seasons with the Sea Horses," which is very cleverly illustrated.

An important work, which is now in course of publica-It will be completed in four volumes, and will do for sur gery what Copeland has done for medicine. series of translations of the classics published by

the same firm has just been enriched by Buckley's translation of the "Odyssey;" the "Eliad" appeared some time ago. We hear that these translations are a success Students of a younger growth will find some really

Novel writers are busy. Thackeray is engaged on his new serial, "The Adventures of Philip," which appears London, and in "Harper's Magazine" here. Dickens 'Great Expectations' in the same way appears in his "All the Year Round" and in "Harper's Weekly." Mis Evans, the authoress of "Adam Bode," is writing a nove and Shirley Brooks' "Silver Cord" will both be issue shortly by the Harpers in book form. We hear that George Brand," which appeared last year in "Harper's Weekly, will be published this spring in volumes. "Evan Har rington," George Meredith's elever novel, which saw the light in "Once a Week," has already been published.

tion of some thousands of reasons for things, which, though generally known, are imperfectly understood; "The Biblical Reason Why"—A hand book for Biblical students; and "The Reason Why: Natural History"—Giving reasons for hundreds of facts in connection with soology, and throwing light upon the peculiar habits and instincts of the various orders of the animal kingdom-are a portion of the popular "Reason Why Series," issued by Dick & Fitzgerald, and the publishers intend that the "series," when completed, shall supply all the "rewons" which the human mind has discovered for the varied and nteresting phenomena of nature. Fach work is complete insiteelf.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The individual who avails himself of the anonymous signature of "A Victim," in your issue of yesterday, displays ignorance in his communication. The actual cost of my metal business cards is more than a cent, as I am prepared to prove, and whatever be their composi-tion, none but an ignoramus would assert that they are "of iron, slightly washed with copper." If "Victim" considers himself a leser, won't be say to what amount he is discommoded, and I will freely reimburse him. SAMUEL H. BLACK.

Arrivals and Departures.

HAVANNAH—Steamship Keystone State—Miss R Stanley, H
C Scott, John Ryan, R Barriett—and I3 in the steerage.

KINGSTON, Ja—Schr Blondel—Jas Nickerson.

LIVENFOOL—Steamship America, at Halifax—Mr Fostar and lady, Messar osbrey, Davies, Minchin, Generosut, Foley, Harding, Charlton, Minlin, Oglivy, Warren, Kenneard McMaster, Sheldon, Pacheco, Wilson, Beard, Cooley, Pisher, Moss, Roston, Samson, Hollis, Jr.; Miss Turner, Snow, Mulot, Growley, Butterworth, Greenhaigh, Hughes, Devenport, Scott.

Scott.

Bayangan—Steamship Huntsvill—Miss Ellen Van Linds.
Miss Cutchings, D.F. Cutchings, Wm. Rogers, D. Buillvan, J.
Benjamin, N. Hershier, E. Marks, M. Heeing, Geo. H. Read, A.
Connor, H. Louenthal and four children—and ten in the

DELAWARS LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Delaware has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, whether residents or non-residents. The bill to call a Ftate convention to amend the constitution has been indefinitely postponed. The House has adopted resolutions deaying the right of secession.

The second reception of the New York artists took place on Thursday evening at Dodworth's Building. The rooms were, as usual, uncomfortably througed, these reunion

Fine Arts.

being all the vogue amongst our fashionable people. The show of pictures was, on the whole, a good one, the we should have been glad to have seen some of our leading names in the world of art better represented. Amongst the pictures most admired was a beautiful fe-male head by Huntington, so spiritually treated that the uestion suggested itself whether it was a portrait or a dream of the artist, and several other works of a similar character by larg, stone and Baker. Fastman Johnson exhibited one of his interiors, handled with all the vigor of the French school. Thomas Hicks had a small picture distinguished for its simplicity and delicacy of sentiment Amongst the other works, pictures by Kensett, the tw Harts, Bierstadt, Hubbard, Hazeltine and Gray, attracte a good deal of attention.

De Hans is engaged on another large marine piece for the Academy exhibition. His last work, "Off Newport,

Rhode Island," has been purchased by Mr. Belmont. Gifferd has on his easel a large picture he calls Katterskill Clove, Catakill. It represents a twilight scene.
The sun is just sinking behind the peaks of the mountain, and balconies of amber and gold clouds are filling the beavers with a deep, transparent light. Deep, solemant shadows are spreading down the mountain sides, over the dark forest, and into the deep gorge that separates it. through which a streamiet playfully meanders, and is lost among the bold rocks of the foreground. The coloring and effects in this picture are gorgeous in the extreme, very different from those delicate landscapes with gloomy atmospheres heretofore produced by the same hand. The changes of the hues from pale to deep or solemn blue, as these shadows deepen into night in the gorge, are handled with skill, and the effect is truly grand and solemn. The stordy trees in the foreground, to exhibit some clever painting.

"Mist on the Mountain," representing a scene near Rut-iand, Vermont. There are great delicacy of expression and tenderness of feeling in this picture, and indeed in all that Mr. Hubbard paints.

Church is busy among the "loebergs," a large, cold picture of ice in its majesty, and so true to the reality that one gets chilled looking at it.

Mignot migrated into Jersey last summer, and has been doing something extensive with the scenery of that distant and unpoetical region. He has just produced a the Passalo—a soft, sunny landscape, with sunbourse dancing on the water, the foliage in calm repose, and the sky so tender and natural. The motion of the clouis, too, sky so tender and natural. The motion of the clouds, too, is cleverly handled; it also possesses fine qualities of color. On his casel is a large picture he calls "The Jersey Campagna." The time is evening, and he has managed to invest a Jersey landscape with all the richness of herbage and refulgence of sky that characterized his pictures of South America. An imnense plain, rank with rich berbage and intersper with streams, stretches far away into the distance, and is bounded by two ridges, which pilgrims to Newark will at once recognise as flanking the Raritan. The perspective of this picture is cleverly handled, and the sky m full of rich color. It is refreshing to find our best artists

giving more attention to subjects nearer home. Shattuck has finished several small landscapes, marked by that tenderness and delicacy of foliage for which his pictures are celebrated. "Shower at Sunset" is the storm is just gathering in leaden clouds over a charming landscape, rich with the foliage of August, and the rain has begun to fall fast. A number of deer have advanced to the river side, and stand alarmed at the gathering storm. It is a good picture and worthy of the artist.

Hazeltine has also been doing Jersey extensively, bus in a very different locality from that in which Mr. Mignes got his studies. In truth, it may be said they have worked Jersey at both ends. Mr. Haueltine's labors were confined to the vicinity of the Water Gap and Upper Delaware. His large picture for the season, and which he has now on his easel, is called the "Willow Swamp." A sert of lagoon, half emerged, stretches away into the distance and is dotted here and there with picturesque old willows, painted with great minuteness and fidelity to nature venerable old trees. The sky and water are particularly well handled. Mr. Hazeltine, though young, has pain some charming pictures, and the "Willow Swamp add to his reputation.

Rouse, whose crayon heads are so famous, has just finished two that are well worth seeing, and do credit the master hand that drew them.

Whitteredge is engaged on two large pictures for the

phase in the life of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It represents Mary on the night before her execution, surrounded by her maids of honor and other atte among whom she is dividing her personal effects. To grouping is extremely good, the figures well drawn, and the tone subdued and impressive. It is one of Mr Lang's most effective pictures, and will soon be on exhibition for a few days.

Kensett is painting a coast view-soft, dreamy, and equal in this country.

Bristol has been doing Florida extensively, and any one who has visited that at present foreign region cannot fail, on viewing the pictures in Mr. Bristol's studio, to be impressed with the fidelity to nature with which he has painted the scenery and atmospheric effects common to East Florida. A picture now on his easel represents a scene on the St. Johns river, and is characterized by the richness of foliage and marvellous atmospheric effects which there excite the admiration of the stranger. A steamer is gliding up the broad, bright river, its banks covered with the most luxuriant and bright colored fo liage, and the big branching live oaks, bung with dark' of poetical melancholy over the whole. The sky in the west is all aglow with crimson clouds, and the deep red sun is going down behind a bank of dark foliage. So well are the clouds and shadows managed, that you fancy you can recognise the suddenness with which darkness follows daylight in that region.

Jerome Thompson has been spreading over an immens Jerome Thompson has been spreading over an immense amount of canvass lately. Not less than four large plotures now hang finished in his studio, any one of which would make the reputation of an ordinary painter. The "Turnpike Bridge" is a bold picture, full of rural life and scenery. The "Old Oaken Bucket" is illustrative of Woodworth's famous seng, and is one of the artist's best pictures. "Misty Morning" is a clever picture, representing a farm on a foggy morning, and has some good rainting in it, the landscene ment and has some good painting in it, the landscape part especially. The bull might have been left out wi

Leup, whose portraits have attracted so much atttion recently, has several fine portraits of females, just finished. One of a young lady of Bristol, Pennsylvania, attracted much attention at the last reception of the artists. Mr. Loup combines the skill of catching a lifelike likeness with that of giving the character, so far as it can be developed, in the face. He is also clever in the bandling of color, and his fiesh tints are almost perfect. The portrait of a handsome woman by Leup is something to be admired and remembered.

Rawstone, a clever young artist, just struggling into otice, has several pictures finished and on the representing coast scenes in Maine, and scenes in the vicinity of New York harbor, all possessing considerable

Letter from Ex-Governor Gist of South Carolina.

The following letter has been sent to a citizen of Bos

The following letter has been seat to a chizen of Bost ton:

Before this reaches you b'ood may be shed in Charleston harbor, as the preparations for attacking Fort Sumter are finished, and it is understood that President Buchanan will not surrender it to the State authorities. Our Governor has been denounced all over the State for delaying this long, and he cannot wait much longer. Are we to have a bloody civil war, or will the good sense of the conservative North prevail and the South be permitted to part with her late confederates in peace? There can be no reconstruction of the late Union. The border States may refuse to go with the cotton States, but they will eventually join them. A common destiny awaits the whole South, and God alone knows what that destiny is. We may be severun and conquerred, but believing in the justice of our cause, we consider anything preforable to dishonor and degredation. Massachusetts and South Carolina ought to be friends instead of ememies. Mursachusetts leses nothing by permitting us to have what institutions we please, unmolested, while South Carolina, by giving up her institutions, would degrade and impoverish herself, and this is asking too much of her. If we have a peaceful separation, i expect some time or other to visit your country, and if I do will call to see you.

THE WHATHER AT THE SOUTH.—At Charleston, S. C., last week, the weather was unusually mild. Peach trees were in full bloom, green peas had been in bloomon for a week, and strawberries were beginning to form. The Mercury anticipates that about the middle of next month straw-berries and green peas will be among the table luxurim supplied to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.